

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

MARGINAL MUMMINS
By IRVY LAQUER

EVERYBODY, or almost everybody, is now very optimistic about the Middle Eastern situation. Peace has been saved; Nasser, who had already been written off in London, has again been put "on probation," and in Washington they are confident that during the election campaign, no more Middle Eastern wars are to be expected. Russia has realized at last (they say) that out-and-out support for Egypt would have involved it sooner or later in a war which Moscow does not want. Consequently, Colonel Nasser, whether he likes it or not, will have to occupy himself with domestic affairs, and everything will be fine and quiet.

THERE is no need to get alarmed about a profound misreading of the Middle Eastern situation. The optimists will become disappointed soon enough—in four, six or eight weeks hence, when Nasser renews his campaign. There are few things in today's world one can be absolutely sure of, but this is one of them, because the Cairo junta has to expand or fall. There are in effect some signs which point to Egyptian aggression in a direction other than the one which anybody believes in a possible military success against Israel now.

WHICH means that the Egyptian leaders will look for easier targets in the immediate future. According to the evidence collected here in recent days, the Cairo junta has decided to concentrate the near future on the struggle for Arab unity, to squelch the British out of Bahrain and the principalities in general. They have called their main agent in Bahrain, Abdul Rahman al Bakir, for consultations to Cairo and decided about ways and means of starting real trouble in Bahrain and, if possible, Kuwait. Meanwhile "Al Musawwar" and other Egyptian periodicals have demanded Aden, thus opening another campaign. The Foreign Office will not greatly relish.

THIS drive has already embroiled Egypt in conflict with Persia and Turkey. Sawt al Arab solemnly announced the other day that the Persian claims to Bahrain were an act of hostility to the Arab nations. The "Persian Gulf," Cairo radio has demanded, should be renamed "Arabian Gulf" as Turkey, angry at the Egyptian blockade of the Persian Gulf, has again become more formidable. The Egyptian blockade, by some recent Menderes speech in Tehran, and Colonel Nasser has declared that now that Egypt has a larger navy than the British, it is not better Air Force than Turkey (and generally speaking is becoming militarily stronger) relations between the Egyptian bloc and Turkey would soon be put on a different footing....

THE British will again be very offended, perform another agonizing reappraisal as far as Nasser is concerned and threaten to put their support behind the Baghdad Pact, as if this could be of any help. The Americans are not to be envied either; the next (and bigger) Middle Eastern crisis will most probably come at the height of their presidential campaign. But did they really believe the poor Mr. Hammarskjöld would be able to "contain" Nasser longer than four, six or eight weeks? London, May 3.

Kilometre Zero
at the
Centre of the World



Without fancy equipment but with sure strokes, the cartographer placed Jerusalem at the centre when he drew his famous map. And it is here that we find Kilometre Zero in the centre of Jerusalem. All roads lead from it—all roads lead to Jerusalem.

Everybody Must See Jerusalem
Jerusalem Municipality
Government Tourist Corp.

U.S. Will Supply Allies with Atom Arms, Ike Says

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuters).—President Eisenhower reported to Congress today that the U.S. plans to provide its North Atlantic Treaty partners with atomic weapons.

"The U.S. plans to provide its NATO partners with certain types of modern defense weapons and equipment which are now being furnished in increasing numbers to our own NATO forces in Europe," he said.

Mr. Eisenhower disclosed that the U.S. had shipped more than \$12,000,000 worth of planes, tanks, guns and other military supplies to friendly nations in the past six years.

He said today that the U.S. was closely watching the Soviet change in tactics from threats and violence to "more subtle methods" to further the ends of Communism.

He again asked Congress to agree to the principle of a long-term foreign aid program to counter the new Soviet drive. The Administration must be able to meet special circumstances and to make long-range commitments to backward areas, he said.

E. Germany Demands Voice on Saar

BERLIN, Monday (UP).—East Germany yesterday demanded a voice in the settlement of the future of the Saar territory. The demand was made in letters to the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, by the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Christian Pineau, and the Saar Premier, Mr. Hubert Ney.

The East German move apparently was aimed at preventing the disputed industrial territory from being used by the French to build a German armament.

Premier Otto Grotewohl of East Germany, in letters to Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Ney, proposed talks on the Saar's future among representatives of East and West Germany and the Saar.

Premier Grotewohl told Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Ney that the Saar must be considered a German territory and that the German people expect the lifting of all measures that incorporate the Saar in the sovereignty and economic area of France.

In a separate letter to Mr. Pineau, the East German Foreign Minister, Lothar Bolz said that East Germany would not recognize any "unilateral agreement on the Saar concluded between West Germany and France."

700 Arrested After S. Korean Riots

SEOUL, Monday (Reuters).—Seven hundred persons were arrested here following the riots, at news of the death of the opposition leader, Shin-chik, who was a rival to President Rhee.

Shin-chik died of a heart attack on a train.

The actual cause of his death had not become known until late Saturday evening.

Moroccan Leader Appeals to NATO

PARIS, Monday (Reuters).—The Secretary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Lord Ismay, has received a telegram from the leader of the Moroccan Riff rebellion in the 1920's, Abdul al Krim, drawing NATO's attention to the danger that the North African situation presents to the organization, a NATO spokesman said today.

Lord Ismay has no intention of replying to this telegram or of taking any action, the spokesman said.

Famous Dance Couple On Flying Visit To Israel

In keeping with its tradition of bringing a moving International Stars to Israel, the Dan Hotel was able to contract, for a very short time only, the Famous American Dance Team.

THE LICCARDOS are interrupting their successful tour of European capitals in order to come to Israel. Every Dance and Music lover must see this famous dance team playing, singing, and dancing their way into the hearts of the public.

24th Congress Ends In 12-Hour Session

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 24th World Zionist Congress elected Dr. Nahum Goldmann President of the World Zionist Organization at the close of an all-night session which brought the 12-day conference to an end at Binyanei Ha'Oom in Jerusalem.

A Zionist General Council of 100 members, which will meet in place of the Congress in 1957 and 1958, and an 18-member Jewish Agency Executive was also elected.

The Congress proceedings were halted at 3:30 a.m. yesterday following the voting on resolutions of the Organization Commission. While delegates, joined by the Press corps, and danced, party factions met to iron out two main bottlenecks that had stalled the report of the Executive Committee.

A dispute broke out among the ranks of the Confederation of General Zionists over the appointment of an acting chairman of the Executive Committee in New York to serve while Dr. Goldmann is in Israel. The Zionist Organization of America backed Dr. Emanuel Neumann while, Hadasah supported Mrs. Rose Halprin, who has served as Acting Chairman.

Dr. Goldmann said that he would remain in Israel until June, when he would go abroad, and would then return in August.

He said that the two positive accomplishments of the 24th Congress were along the lines of reform:

1. All group party or non-party, would now cooperate in the Zionist Movement, and
2. Non-Zionists would be invited to play their role in the Organization.

He saw as his immediate task the reorganization of the Movement as prescribed by the Congress, the inauguration of negotiations with the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem, and the inclusion in the Organization of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem.

The last Yugoslav head of state to pay an official visit to France was assassinated yesterday. King Alexander was killed by a Croat fanatic while driving through Marseilles in October, 1934.

President Chooses Halprin as Proxy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The new President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, disclosed in an interview last night that he would name Mrs. Rose Halprin as Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York while he was in Israel.

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Sprinkzak Heads General Council

Mr. Josef Sprinkzak was unanimously elected Chairman of the Zionist General Council at the first meeting of the newly-chosen Council held in Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'Oom yesterday. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Council in January.

A 14-member Presidium was chosen as well as Israeli delegates to serve in place of members from abroad, if necessary.

Also chosen was a 33-member limited Council consisting of 11 representatives of the Confederation; 10 Hadasah; five Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrachi; three Heter; two Mapam and two Abud Ha'avoda. This smaller Council will meet two or three times a year.

Matters transferred by the Council to the Presidium include: choosing a committee for the structure of national federations and a standing committee for budget and finance; choosing replacements in the Jewish National Fund Directorate and choosing a Board of Directors for the Keren Hayesod.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization.

Sudan Said Protesting To U.N. Against Israel

The Sudanese Cabinet decided on Sunday night to protest to the Security Council against the alleged interception by Israel of a Sudanese passenger plane en route from Khartoum to Beirut last month, "Al Ahram," the Cairo daily, reported yesterday. The protest will be submitted through the Secretary of the Arab League.

The immediate purpose of the amendment is to make possible the appointment of Mr. Ami Assaf, Mapai, Deputy Minister of Education in addition to Dr. Moshe Ussishkin, Hapoel Hamizrachi, as Minister of Education.

Mr. Assaf is a member of the Knesset and has been in the Ministry since 1953.

Franco-Tunisian Ties Strained

TUNIS, Monday (UP).—Premier Habib Bourguiba met his advisers today to prepare for Wednesday's talks in Paris with French Government leaders. The French Government has been accused of trying to improve or break French-Tunisian relations.

Relations between the two countries have become severely strained and French newspapers, both right and left-wing, have criticized Bourguiba's National Party Cabinet for what they claim is a systematic campaign of insults to French prestige in Tunisia.

It started 10 days ago when the Tunisian Municipal Council removed street signs in the name of France's emperor, Jules Ferry, and renamed the main avenue the "Street of National Independence." Simultaneously, a statue of a French cardinal was removed from the entrance to the Moslem quarter to a less prominent spot.

Bourguiba explained the moves as a natural desire to remove signs recalling the country's colonial past, but the French took it as a slap in the face.

The situation was further aggravated when the French High Commissioner failed to receive an invitation to the Consular Corps while there was an open rupture when the colorful Palace Guard denied military honors to the French Minister of State, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, on his way to see the Bey.

Tunisian protocol officials explained that Tunisian Ministers do not receive military honors in Paris and that the High Commissioner was not invited because his new status under the new regime has not yet been fixed.

B-G: Basic Danger of War Exists While Arms Imbalance Remains

By ELIAH SIMON, United Press Correspondent

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion told the United Press yesterday that "the basic danger of war still exists and there is no sign that any of the Arab states really wants peace." He served notice that "without a balance of forces between Israel and the Arab states it is difficult to believe that there will be no outbreak of war."

Appraising the U.N. Secretary-General's mission to the Middle East and the extent to which it had lessened the danger of war, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, "I hope that Mr. Hammarskjöld's visit has been useful since he brought about at least for the time being, a cease-fire on the part of Egypt and perhaps also of Jordan, although their attacks, which took place after Colonel Abdul Nasser's reaffirmation of the cease-fire—the murder of a young pioneer farmer in Nablus and the placing of a mine not far from the Gaza Strip which caused the death of a soldier—arouse doubt as to the sincerity of the willingness or the capacity of the Egyptian dictator to maintain order in the Gaza Strip. Also the blowing up of a house on Sunday in Ya'ava, near the Jordan border, raises scepticism as to the sincerity of the Jordanian authorities."

Britain Won't Act On Suez Blockade

LONDON, Monday (UP).—The Government rejected parliamentary demands today for direct action to halt Egypt's ban on Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal.

Despite charges that the Egyptian Premier, Gamal Abdul Nasser, was "behaving like a buccaner" in the Suez, Minister of State Anthony Nutting said there would be no British initiative until the Canal's long-range future could be determined.

The best solution to freeing Suez shipping would be settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, Mr. Nutting said.

Mr. J. W. Peyton, a former Conservative Junior Minister, accused Abdul Nasser of "behaving like a buccaner" and said his "recent conduct" gives no one any ground for any confidence in him as a custodian of an international waterway.

Mr. Peyton asked Mr. Nutting "to raise this matter with the U.S. Government and with others in order that the future of this waterway can be settled at an early date."

Robens Queries Blockade

The chief Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Alfred Robens, said that the real point was Egypt's obstruction of traffic going to and from the Suez Canal recently? he asked.

Mr. Nutting replied that the best way to settle the problem was to get a settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Mr. Nutting said that the Government is aware of the need for "making satisfactory arrangements about the future of the Canal when the concession (of the present Egyptian privilege to Suez Canal Co.) expires in 1968. Before then, we shall certainly want to talk to the Egyptian Government about the future of the Canal."

U.K. Says French Not Out of Line

LONDON, Monday (Reuters).—Britain does not consider that France is backing out of its 1950 Tripartite Declaration with Britain and the U.S. guaranteeing stability in the Middle East, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He had been asked at a Press conference to state Britain's attitude to a reported statement by the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Christian Pineau, the spokesman said that he could not comment further in the absence of an official report of what Mr. Pineau said.

The Foreign Office spokesman emphasized that Britain stands fully by the obligations of the Tripartite Declaration, but that if there was a change of attitude on the part of one of the signatories, Britain's position "would presumably have to be reconsidered."

No Formal Proposal

He was asked to comment on a further statement attributed to Mr. Pineau that France would support a total arms embargo for the Middle East. The spokesman said that there had in fact been no formal Soviet proposal of this kind, and Britain's policy would be to await the outcome of the recent mission to the Middle East by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

The spokesman was also questioned about a report that the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the U.S. yesterday had decided to send arms to Israel. He said he believed that no firm decision about the despatch of arms to the Middle East was taken at the meeting. Britain's policy of arms shipments to the Middle East was still governed by the Tripartite Declaration which laid down the principle of maintaining a balance of arms between Israel and the Arab states.

First Czech Shipment Of Arms In Syria

The first shipment of arms from Czechoslovakia arrived in Damascus last week, the Damascus correspondent of "Al Ahram," the Cairo daily, reported on Sunday.

The arms will continue to flow steadily, he said, in spite of the statements to the contrary of the two Russian leaders in London, made after the contract for the weapons had been signed.

On official spokesman told the correspondent that Syria had tried in vain to acquire Western arms without any strings attached, but in the end had to seek arms in the East to defend herself.

It is expected that Czechoslovakia will also receive the contract for the building of the new huge Syrian oil refinery, the same source said.

Egypt, Jordan Agree On Joint Army Command

Egypt and Jordan have agreed on the establishment of a joint army command and a council of military commanders for the co-ordination of the two countries' military and economic programs, the Middle East News Agency reported yesterday from Cairo.

The agreement was reached under the Egyptian-Jordanian military co-ordination accord announced on Sunday.

According to the Near East Arab Broadcasting Service, political sources in Amman yesterday declared that the military agreements between Jordan and other Arab countries do not bind the Arab Legion except in general terms of co-ordination in the event of an attack on Jordan by Israel.

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Economic News from Abroad

Fair Spells Inflation
 With the preparations for the 1958 World Fair in Brussels going ahead, opposition has been voiced by Belgian economic leaders to the lavish scale on which this project has been planned and a delegation of the National Bank called upon the Prime Minister, urging him to cancel the Fair altogether. Although this request was declined, some cuts are to be made in the existing plans, and a general directive has been issued by the Ministry of Public Works that nothing should be started that cannot be finished in time. The original plans involve the re-shaping of Brussels' traffic arteries and parking facilities, virtual reconstruction of a large part of the city, and elaborate arrangements for housing visitors and getting them to and from the Fair. Since Belgium has already full employment, the large-scale construction activity resulted in a shortage of building workers and a huge demand for skilled labour. Wages and retail prices have begun to rise and the impending advance of the C.O.I. Index, though a very slight one, spells an automatic increase in civil servants' salaries and many pensions, involving an extra budget burden which has been estimated at Frs.2,500m. (\$50m.).

No More B.I.P.

● This year's British Industry Fair is to be the last one, and after 40 years it is to close down. The decision has been taken in view of the constant losses, though small profits were made in 1952 and 1953. The British Exchange also discontinued its annual subsidy of £100,000, arguing that public money allocated for promoting exports could be spent more effectively in other ways.

Convertible Marks

● The main restrictions on export of capital from West Germany will be lifted shortly and thus de facto convertibility achieved for the D.M. not only for foreign currencies but for natives as well. Businessmen will be permitted to keep their export proceeds abroad for a period of six months, but after that, they must deliver the currency to the Bank Deutsche Lender, thus swelling the amount of money in circulation in Germany as long as the German Government remains strongly positive. German authorities will use the present accumulation of foreign exchange to build up a long-term reserve of foreign currency income in the form of regular dividends and interest accounts from abroad. By insisting on applications in the case of non-exporters, the monetary authorities will be kept informed about the scope of transactions and able to take action should the situation deteriorate.

Japan let in Ship Export

● Japan has taken the world lead in ship building for export, leaving Britain second and Germany third, recent figures show. In 1955, ships launched in Japan totalled 0.83m. gross tons compared with 1.47m. in Gr. Britain and 0.93m. in Germany, but the corresponding figures for ships launched for export were 0.53m., 0.44m., and 0.4m. respectively. Japan's ascendancy is likely to become more pronounced as time goes on, for while British shipyards have been generally higher than European or British (though they do not include the "sliding scale" which has already undergone many changes), they have retreated from their original proposals. It does not really matter that the tax levied on non-essentials like cigarettes, beer or cinema tickets. Nor that basic wages will very likely rise shortly by amounts exceeding both the direct and indirect contributions to the proposed tax. What matters is the principle that the present standard of living is sacrosanct and nothing should be done — not even in an emergency — that would force people to reduce their smoking or drinking or movie-going habits.

Not that these habits are especially harmful or should be reduced. We are not concerned now with an austerity regime, or the saving of foreign currency. Nor would the Treasury be so very happy about the inevitable drop in consumption of these revenue-bearing items. It is quite possible that most consumers would prefer to go on smoking and enjoying movies, but in view of the higher outlay involved would buy less washing machines and radios (in both of which there has been quite a boom recently) or books, or sweets, or would just put in another hour of work to earn more money. Changes would occur only when the shoe started to pinch. But if no pressure whatever is exerted, things will roll on in the present groove, which is a pleasant but not very reassuring outlook.

One should be wary of generalizations, of course, and there are distressed sectors in this country for whom a rise in prices means real privation. But it is not they who are so concerned about the price of movie tickets. Nor is there much sense and honesty in the popular argument that it is the rich majority that has brought increased consumption and imports, and that its income should, therefore, be heavily taxed. An illuminating estimate shows that in 1955, consumption per capita of unprocessed sugar was 30 per cent above the level of 1953, of meat and fowl, 130 per cent, eggs 100 per cent, and potatoes 60 per cent, while consumption of coffee, chocolate, etc., has risen by even greater percentages. Can these figures be explained by the bloated stomachs of the rich minority? Is it not equally significant that consumption of standard bread has decreased considerably (to be sure, also because less is now fed to cows and poultry) but that of white bread and pastry has risen greatly in spite of higher prices? Moreover, such considerable changes in our eating habits indicate that at least equal changes have taken place in other fields of popular consumption. It is a reflection that the Government is about to yield again to the organized lobby of consumption-worship. For the principle of guaranteed welfare is untenable in the long run on both economic and moral grounds, and it is just a la-hour Government that should really have the courage to shun it.



"Automatic Secretary" demonstrated in London. A demonstration was held in London recently of a new automatic duplicating machine with an output of 3,000 words upward per minute. A sheet of special quarto air-mail-weight copy paper is fed into the machine, with the item to be copied, and the original item and ready-for-use copy are returned within seconds. Very handy, but some businessmen will still prefer their secretaries to be the flesh-and-blood kind — like the London girl seen here with the "secretary."

Express Photo

DEMAND FOR WATER SUBSIDY RISE

By Our Economic Editor

THE Mekorot Company's attempt to get out of the red by raising the price of irrigation water has been defeated by the stiff opposition of the farmers. It has been officially announced. The company's prospective deficit in the current fiscal year (1956-57) had been reckoned at IL-2,19m., out of which IL-1,19m. was expected in the Negev region, IL-0.25m. in Northern Galilee, and another IL-0.25m. in the Lachish and Kurnub regions. In most parts of the country the present water price does not even cover costs and only in some low-land regions, e.g., in the Coastal Plain, are small profits expected, totalling IL-40,000.

The prospective deficit is about 30 per cent of the company's present revenue and is likely to grow as irrigation projects are extended in the Negev and in the hilly regions. It should also be borne in mind that interest on Government loans was out from

the usual 4.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent and other concessions made to the company by the Treasury last year. Mekorot's original plan was to raise an additional IL-0.6m. by increasing the water price by 1.5 to 9 pruta in regions hitherto paying 33 pruta for a c.m. in order to make them cover their cost, and to add another 16 pruta (about 50 per cent) per c.m. of water in the Negev and Lachish regions, which are already paying about 36 pruta for a c.m. Even so, the revenue would fall short of expenditure by some IL-0.6m., which would be covered by Government subsidies to Negev Settlements (IL-0.2m.) and by the National Water Damage Contribution, amounting to some IL-0.25m., and renunciation of certain interest claims.

Another Proposal
 In view of the difficult position of the Southern settlements, an alternative proposal was made by the company: that the water price there and in the Lachish region be increased by only four pruta, if the Treasury would agree to cut Mekorot's interest

payments by IL-0.8m. Interest accounts for about 10 per cent of the company's total expenditure, although considerable loans have been made to it at very low interest rates. The sum total of Mekorot's investments will reach some IL-1,36m. by the end of this fiscal year, of which approximately two-thirds will have been invested by the Government.

Discussions Go On
 Prolonged discussions between Mekorot and the Agricultural Centre, in which the Water Administration Department of the Ministry of Agriculture also participated, resulted, however, in a thorough revision of the company's proposal. New water prices are not to be raised at all and in the other regions by only one pruta. Thus the additional revenue from sales of water will amount to but IL-0.25m. Instead, the company will attempt to get increased subsidies from both the Government and the Jewish Agency. The Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to apply to the Treasury on behalf of the above IL-0.8m. reduction of interest charges and besides over IL-0.1m. is expected to be saved on other interest accounts. The War Damage Contribution exemption is also to be extended so as to save Mekorot another IL-0.15m. and the Jewish Agency will be called upon to raise its Negev settlement contribution to IL-0.3m. Nevertheless — even assuming that the additional subsidies will be granted — there will still remain a gap, concerning which further discussions will be held shortly.

Meanwhile, no definite settlement has apparently been reached between Mekorot and the farmers, and different versions of the proposed agreement have been released by the company and the Government Water Administration. The chief difference is that the water price to be charged the Negev settlements. Thus, for the time being, water prices remain in suspense.

Haifa Fair A Success

By Our Economic Editor

A FORTNIGHT after the opening of Haifa's Fair, there is a feeling in the air that it is a success. People are flocking to it by tens of thousands and are rewarded by the sight of Israel's industry's products and achievements, which are remarkable enough even though only part of them have been put on show. Several firms, chiefly in the durable consumer goods industries (washing machines, radios, sewing machines, etc.) are also enjoying the occasion for concentrated publicity. Nevertheless, the same Fair is misleadingly being used for business contacts or sales campaigns, nor is it intended to do so. It is the main aim of the industrial exhibition (its official name) of educational interest, but of doubtful economic value. For, operating in an expanding and heavily sheltered market, Israel's industry does not have to solicit customers, nor does it need advertising for internal competition, relying in most cases on cartel agreements of various kinds.

Lacks Int'l Outlook

The most significant feature of the exhibition is therefore that the goods displayed but something it lacks: at a time when our industrial exports have experienced serious setbacks and high-falutin' announcements are made about an impending export drive, not the slightest attempt has been made to use the industrial exhibition for attracting customers from overseas or to at least mark the very beginning of such an effort. The industry's ability to supply goods for clients abroad at terms and prices that would interest them. From this point of view the whole affair, though well planned and organized, and evidently successful, cannot be considered a good advertisement for the industry. It should also be borne in mind that the exhibition was planned for 1958 in Haifa. A genuine international outlook is a prerequisite for drawing foreign participants in order to be able to continue spending foreign currency on imports beyond our bare necessities in years to come — which is vital for making our market attractive and worth exhibiting to overseas firms — we have to expand exports by all means and at a rapid pace. It is hardly conceivable that such an opportunity could have been overlooked by all the sponsors (including the Manufacturers Association, Koor Ltd., Ala, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, etc.) without even a dissenting voice. And if this exhibition is really to be a milestone in the development of our industry, then it should mark the start of a long uphill trek leading to a real export-minded Fair aimed at businessmen and tradesmen.

Wider Range

There are several novelties among the exhibited articles — at least for the lay public — but in one respect even most insiders have been favourably impressed: quite a number of firms, particularly in the fields of metal and engineering goods, exhibit pretty full sets of articles of considerable range and variety. This is a far cry — and real progress — from the situation some years ago, when most manufacturers were content to supply only a limited selection of qualities, sizes, patterns, etc., or

Fundamentally, saram is a resin

fundamentally, saram is a resin manufactured from salt water and petroleum and based primarily on vinylidene chloride. Its outstanding qualities are high resistance to abrasion, to most chemicals to rot and low moisture absorption; it takes bright colouring, and can be blended with most other fibres.

Cotton Committee Meeting Today

WASHINGTON (UP). — The International Cotton Advisory Committee, comprising 23 nations, is scheduled to open its annual meeting here on Tuesday (today) with a Russian observer attending for the first time.

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Stocks and Commodities

By Our Economic Editor

Tel Aviv — Steady
 STEADY conditions prevailed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange throughout the week with continued strength in Potash issues. However, business remained rather restricted and turnover shrank in all sections. Tavel Dollar, Palestine Electric Bonds — c.o.l. linked, and a few others, slightly improved, while a number of industrials eased.

New York — Small Gains

AFTER early profit taking, the downward trend stopped and Wall Street prices advanced.

London — Advancing

THE week on the London Stock Market ended on a satisfactory note, thanks to further selective buying. The market was helped by further good company statements. The large turnover and strength of oil shares provided a high point. Hopes that the April gold and dollar figures would show a continued rise in the sterling area reserve were confirmed, when the U.K. Treasury announced that the April increase in these reserves amounted to \$31m., bringing the total reserves to \$2,323m., the highest level since last September, and constituting a rise in 1956 by \$200m.

Commodities — Base Metal Prices Recover

AFTER the recent weakness in the base metal markets, a recovery tendency set in towards the end of last week. The price of Copper, which early in March reached a peak of \$437, dropped to some \$355, and recovered in very active trading by some \$15. Similar developments were reported in Tin, Zinc and Lead. The recent prices of these metals were as follows: Tin \$732.50, Zinc \$297.00 and Lead \$112.00 (for immediate delivery).

Saran Exports to U.K.

By Our Correspondent

ISRAELI-produced SARAN yarns are now used in several European countries and sales abroad are expanding rapidly. The Jerusalem Post was informed. In 1955 a total of 17 tons of saran yarns was exported, while the programme for 1956/57 runs up to 90 tons, of which two-thirds has already been ordered by Britain. Other markets include Italy, Belgium, Australia and Kenya. In Italy saran is used for telephone cords and negotiations are under way concerning its use for seat covers in the Italian state-owned railway. As a matter of fact, export will absorb the greater part of the Rehovot plant's output, which can now produce 125 tons of saran monofilament (one on a two shift basis).

The factory was established

three years ago on the initiative of J. Jacobson and Harry Levine. A majority of the shares is held by the American interests. (The manufacturing process is licensed by Dow Chemical which originally developed saras plastics in 1939). About \$125,000 and an equal sum of local currency have been invested in the factory so far, but an additional \$50,000 plus IL-50,000 are to be invested shortly in increasing the plant's capacity and range of products. Equipment for producing multifilament fibre and staple yarn has already been ordered and is expected to be operating within a year.

As the production process (based on extrusion from imported saran powder) is largely automatic, relatively few persons are employed in the factory. The yarn and the factory's greatest asset is the know-how supplied by the American parent company. Weaving and finishing saran products is done locally, in particular as regards practical applications of the saran fibres. Window screening, screening for patios, auto covers, shopping bags, desk-chair fabrics, beds, belts and swimming suits are the main articles produced from the monofilament, but carpets and decorative fabrics are manufactured abroad from saran staple and multifilament yarn and will be sent on the local market later on. Raw materials make up 61 per cent of the cost of saran yarn. The company is achieving an "added value" of 60 per cent.

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By Our Economic Editor

Tel Aviv — Steady
 STEADY conditions prevailed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange throughout the week with continued strength in Potash issues. However, business remained rather restricted and turnover shrank in all sections. Tavel Dollar, Palestine Electric Bonds — c.o.l. linked, and a few others, slightly improved, while a number of industrials eased.

New York — Small Gains

AFTER early profit taking, the downward trend stopped and Wall Street prices advanced.

London — Advancing

THE week on the London Stock Market ended on a satisfactory note, thanks to further selective buying. The market was helped by further good company statements. The large turnover and strength of oil shares provided a high point. Hopes that the April gold and dollar figures would show a continued rise in the sterling area reserve were confirmed, when the U.K. Treasury announced that the April increase in these reserves amounted to \$31m., bringing the total reserves to \$2,323m., the highest level since last September, and constituting a rise in 1956 by \$200m.

Commodities — Base Metal Prices Recover

AFTER the recent weakness in the base metal markets, a recovery tendency set in towards the end of last week. The price of Copper, which early in March reached a peak of \$437, dropped to some \$355, and recovered in very active trading by some \$15. Similar developments were reported in Tin, Zinc and Lead. The recent prices of these metals were as follows: Tin \$732.50, Zinc \$297.00 and Lead \$112.00 (for immediate delivery).

Saran Exports to U.K.

By Our Correspondent

ISRAELI-produced SARAN yarns are now used in several European countries and sales abroad are expanding rapidly. The Jerusalem Post was informed. In 1955 a total of 17 tons of saran yarns was exported, while the programme for 1956/57 runs up to 90 tons, of which two-thirds has already been ordered by Britain. Other markets include Italy, Belgium, Australia and Kenya. In Italy saran is used for telephone cords and negotiations are under way concerning its use for seat covers in the Italian state-owned railway. As a matter of fact, export will absorb the greater part of the Rehovot plant's output, which can now produce 125 tons of saran monofilament (one on a two shift basis).

The factory was established

three years ago on the initiative of J. Jacobson and Harry Levine. A majority of the shares is held by the American interests. (The manufacturing process is licensed by Dow Chemical which originally developed saras plastics in 1939). About \$125,000 and an equal sum of local currency have been invested in the factory so far, but an additional \$50,000 plus IL-50,000 are to be invested shortly in increasing the plant's capacity and range of products. Equipment for producing multifilament fibre and staple yarn has already been ordered and is expected to be operating within a year.

As the production process (based on extrusion from imported saran powder) is largely automatic, relatively few persons are employed in the factory. The yarn and the factory's greatest asset is the know-how supplied by the American parent company. Weaving and finishing saran products is done locally, in particular as regards practical applications of the saran fibres. Window screening, screening for patios, auto covers, shopping bags, desk-chair fabrics, beds, belts and swimming suits are the main articles produced from the monofilament, but carpets and decorative fabrics are manufactured abroad from saran staple and multifilament yarn and will be sent on the local market later on. Raw materials make up 61 per cent of the cost of saran yarn. The company is achieving an "added value" of 60 per cent.

Cotton Committee Meeting Today

WASHINGTON (UP). — The International Cotton Advisory Committee, comprising 23 nations, is scheduled to open its annual meeting here on Tuesday (today) with a Russian observer attending for the first time.

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